LET IT BE REMEMBERED. Let the TAX LOADED people of Maryland. as well as those elsewhere, bear in mind-That the Democratic party, whenever in pow

er, have lefithe country prosperous and happy-freest dibt and carriers. Let it be borne in mind. That the Federal party have invariably run the Government [whether

state or National) into debt, been forced to borrow money, and far the people. Let it be borne in mind, that Federal economy

means the Gover ment to give away \$3,000,000 annually to bankrupt States, speculators and stock jubbers; to bortow \$12,000,000 to pay its debts and to rax the farmer, the laborer, and the medenic TWENTY PER CENT, on his Tea, Coffee Sugar, Molosses and Salt, to pay

Let it be remembered, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, (a leading Whig) has stated on the floor of Congress," that the mass of appropriation under that (the Democratic) administrations was necessary, and that there was NO

ar extravagance." La Let it be borne in mind, That under the Admin istration of Jackson and Van Buren, the public debt was paid off, tweaty-eight millions saved. and deposited with the States, and by their economy and prudent management of the affairs of the nation, they so far reduced the expenditures below the receipts, that all taxes or duties upon Tea.

Coffee, and other necessaries, were taken off. Let it be borne in mind, That the laborers' wages have been cut down in the public ship yards, and the ten hour syst in abolished.

Let it be borne in mind, That the Federal party have in these instances REDEEMED one of their many pledges;-They have made a "CHANGE," But it is a change rnom econ. my, light faces and a prosperous country. To an extravagant government, and a tax burdoned

Let it be home in mind that they have only been in power a few months, and the above list of gnevances and burthens are a part of the consequences.

Let it be home in mind, That, to get rid of these evils, the people must take the matter into their own hands, and turn the speculators, stockjobbers, and money changers out of the Temple; andto accommplish this effectually, they MUST BIGINAT ONCE. The Whig ball of debt is rathing along accumulating every hour, every minute, while the destructives are shouting --

"With heart and roul Phi Ball we roll !

Let it be borne in mad that this ball must be shopped, and that too, immediately, or the rights and liberties of the people will be crushed be. neath its gonderous and accumulating weight.

PROGRESS OF REFEAL -On the 3rd matant there was another large mass meeting of the demorracy held in Philadelphia-Henry Horn, pre. viding. Among the speakers was Col. Page, who, alluding to the impossibility of putting effectool checks on a National Bank, said-

"You may as well attempt to bind five with flex, us to restrain such a monster by law. Restrict it as you may, it will always find a way to elude its bonds and de its own will. To illus trate this position, the Colonel cited the instance of a clerk in a store of Mobile, who was an invelerate smoker. His employer finding his customers complaining of the fifthy habit, remonstrated with the clerk . The latter said he could'nt help it; he must smoke, and that he would die without his eigar. Not wishing to deprive him entire. eigar a day. But what was his surprise when coming to the store next day, he found the clerk smoking a cigar three feet long! He stuck to the rule, it is true, and only smoked one cigar a day; but it took him all day to smoke it! Just so with the Banks! Give them an inch, and they will soon stretch it to an ell, or longer if their wishes or interests prompt them to the of-

He then offered a series of spirited resolutions. from which we select the following :-

"Resolved," That the determination manifested by the inajority in Congress to repeal the Independent Treasury law, which in its practical oper rations proved to be so admirably suited to the wants of the nation, without advancing a single plausible argument in favor of such rereal, exhibits a degree of party malevolence and political desperation, unparalleled even in the darkest days of the reign of terror, leaving us to the only inference of which the case is susceptible that the Independent Treasury law is unsuited to the views of the party now in power, because it interdicts the use of the public funds to the purposes of spe. culation, corruption and bribery.

"Resolved, That with the disastrous fate of the late Bank of the United States the frauds and villances which have proved to be inseparable from such an institution, full in view, and the dethe creation of a new Bank of the U S. could not | 16th, inst. but be regarded as a during and high handed excicise of power, and should it ever be consumated we here pledge our unceasing and uncompromising opposition to it in every stage of its existence and in every form which the constitution and laws of our country will warrant, nor will we rest frem our labors until its final and effectual ag. PEAL shall be accomplished."

CARBONIC GASIN WELLS, ... J. S. SLATTER of Glenville, Alabama, has furnished us an interesting account of the expulsion of this gas from a well. It was necessary to dig a well at a particular point, and after sinking it about 20 feet a rock was struck which it was necessary to penetrate, but the well filled so rapidly with carbonic gas, that the laborers found it impossible to work, and were once or twice drawn up so exbaunted that they were with difficulty restored .-Throwing water into the well was tried with little benefit; when it occured to the owner of the farm, to try forming a current of nir into the well A blacksmith's bellows was brought, a leather time filled to us nose long enough to reach the before of the well, and by briskly plying the bellows the deleterious air was quickly expelled, the ruck perforated, and excellent water obtained: --

HEALTH OF N. ORLEANS .- The report of the Board for the week ending on Saturday, which we publish this morning indicates an improvement in the Health of the cay, as compared with the pressous week. The whole number of deaths was 57, being less by 29 than those of the week pre-The number of deaths by fever was only 7. three less than the number shown by the previous report. Five of these, to be sure, are reported to have died of vellow fever-but we are informed that these cases occurred in the early part of the week, since which time there has been a change in the weather, favorable to health And moreover, many doubt whether two or three of the five reported cases were yellow fever after all. We still have reason to hope that there will be no spidernic among us this season.

Ala. Bracon.

COLUMBUS DEMOCRAT. SATURDATE AUGUST 28, 1841.



Truth crushed to earth, will rise ugain, The eternal years of God are her's, But error, wounded, writhes with pain, And dies among her worshippers."

Democratic State Rights Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR, TILGHMAN M. TUCKER.

> FOR CONGRESS, JACOB THOMPSON. WILLIAM M. GWIN

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, THOMAS B. WOODWARD.

FOR ACDITOR, AUGUSTUS B. SAUNDERS. FOR TREASURES, RICHARD S. GRAVES FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

### Democratic Anti-Bond Ticket for Lowndes County.

JOHN D. FREEMAN.

FOR THE SENATE JESSE SPEIGHT.

FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. JOSEPH S. LEAKE. JOHN T. CONNELL. OVID. P BROWN.

PRICE REDUCED. This paper will be regularly sent to subscribers for Foun dollars per annum in advance.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. Anxious to disseminate facts throughout the State a relation to the all important question of the liabilit ty of the State to pay the quasi State Bombs, the Publishers will mad this paper to subscribers for three months, during the canvass for one dollar, or seven copies for five dollars.

#### Liabilities of those who take News-Papers.

The Law is, and so the Courts decide, that a person to whom a paper is sent is responsible for the payment, if he receive the paper, or make use of it even thoughthe never sub-cabbed for it. His duty in such case, is not to take the paper from the effice or place where it is left, but to noully the publisher that he does not wish for it. If papers are sent to a ost-Office, Store, Tavera, or other place, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the Post-Master, Store or Tavern keeper, &c. is responsible for the payment unless be immediately gives notice, to the publisher, that they are not taken from the office or place where they are sent.

Extract from the Post-Office Regulations, page ly of so favorite a luxury, the employer agreed 50, section 118: "In every instance in which pathat his clerk should smoke one, but only one pers that come to your office are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give home date notice of it to the publisher, adding the reasons, if known, why the papers are not taken out."

> W- We are authorized to announce George R. McDaniel, as a candidate for the office November election.

appears that on Thursday night last a difficulty enwife, which terminated in a pistol being discharged through the hand of the latter which was so badly shattered us to demand immediate amputation.

We publish, to-day the 1st. no. of "Tigerteeth" a cutting name by the way, but not more cutting than the writer's arguments. We have two more of his nos. on hand which shall appear as early as possible. We would commend his ersays

We have no important news from Washington this week, our mails from the north and east having either failed altogether or brought us no late papers. It is generally stimitted that Presicided opposition of the great mass of the people dent Tyler has vetoed the bank bill. The folthereto, as admitted in the late executive message lowing is from the Charleston Mercury of the

"Let all men prepare for the VETO this day. - We have assurances on which we can confidently rely that the veto was sent to the senate either Thursday or Friday. There will be no further attempt at a "Fiscal Agent." -- good. There will be a dissolution of the cabinet .- better. There will be curses, denunciations, a row and finally a great explosion among the idels of Whig-

P. S. We understand that a gentleman has arrived in town direct from Tuscaloosa, who states that the veto had been received in that city .- Lans and the bonds were legally sold; secondly that Deo !

## APPOINTMENT CHANGED.

Oktobbeha county, from Mayhew to Starkeville where they may be expected to address the people Friday the 10th Sept. In making the appointment at Mayhew it was presumed they would not have time to ride from Starkeville to Houston in a day-it will be a hard day's ride and as the people of Oktibbeha county enxious to hear them, have soheited us to make the change, we assume the responsibility of saying, the gentlemen will fill the above appointment at Starkeville instead of May-

Messrs. Gwin and Freeman will address the people of this County at Nashville on Tuesday week next, the 7th of September, and at Columbus on the following day. We hope that there will be a full turn out of the people on those occasions. They may expect to hear national politics and the bond question ably and eloquently discussed.

RAIN .- On Tuesday morning last we had a most tremendous rain -- the heaviest we recollect of having seen for many years. The River has risen considerably, and all the small water courses have been very high. We lear that much injury has been done to the cutton crops in low situations.

BARBECUE AT BRANYAN'S SPRING. Branyan's Spring, some seven miles cust of town, has gained quite an anviable celebrity in the der from the latter, the company dispersed pleas-County for the liberal, open hearted hospitality of sed with the entertainment of the day-pleased the citizens of its neighborhood. Regularly once a year, at least, a free Barbacus is given and the good people of the county are all invited to attend, sed with Mr Tucker because he strengthened It is a famous resort too for politicians, and has been the scene of many a stump harangue before God spares us, we will visit Branjan's again, next the "Sovereigns." The excellence of the water and the coulness of its shady groves render it ad- ligent yearnary of that precinct upon the successmirably suited for such purposes. In company with a goodly number of the Columbus boys we their long tried friend and neighbor-" Old Conattended a barbecue given at the place on Friday stitutional Tucker." the 20th inst. On our arrival, we found a large concourse of people on the ground and some score of Sheep, Shoats &c. slaughtered and in a most delectable state of preparation to gratify the appetite. A table was set out under the cool shade, long enough to accommedate several hundred persons. As soon as it was loaded with and they are, we think, now bound by every the good things, and the signal-all's ready-given principle of good faith, consistency and sound the company fell to with a hearty good will, and the way the meats, piez &c. disappeared was a anti-bond party of the east will rally unitedly in caution. There was, however, greatly more than his favor, we cannot entertain a doubt. He enough, and when the appentes of all were sated, still plenty was left to have satisfied another company equally as large, as the one that had feasted, The barbacues were all well cooked and served up in fine style. We have seldem seen a company the constitution and the Independent Treasury. enjoy themselves better.

days previous to the Barbecue to test the expert- as it is unjust. ness of the boys of the Branyan precinct in shooting Squarels, Rabbits and other "Varmints."-Capt. Jesse Williams headed a company of tenand Capt. Pancel Taylor, another company of like number. They brought in scales to the astonishing amount of 5424! as follows:

Capt. Williams' company 3157 Capt. Taylor's company, 2367 Can any precinct in the County beat that?

The Speaking.

As soon as the dinner was over, a general call was made for the candidates to mount the 'stump' and give the people a talk. After some little altercation as to who should speak-for nearly every one of the county Candidates were on the ground, cocked and primed for an harangue, it was at length decaded that Titghman M. Tucker Esq., our democratic anti-bond candidate for Governor should first take the stand. The precedence was granted to him, because he would have to leave the county in a few days to fill appoint meets in other parts of the State, and it was not probable that he would have another opportunity. previous to the election, to address his old friend,

a sketch of Mr Turker's speech or of that of the nomisation, and to prove his successly in this partigentleman who followed him. We took no notes on the occasion, and have but a very imperfect recollection of what was said. Mr Tucket snoke for one hour in a very clear and forcible manner. We have seldem heard a better sump effort from tempt will be made, by the next Legislature, to renany man. It was a decidedly better speech than | der the would-have-been Stockholders liable .he one he delivered here in July last in realy to Parson Shattuck. He reviewed his course in the Legislature and showed that his efforts as a metisber of that body had always been directed to the of Cotoner of Lywndes county at the ensuing restraining of it within its proper constitutional limits. He examined the bond question and DOMESTIC PEACE RUFFLED"-A LIMB LOST .- It pointed out the frauds that had been perpetrated by the charter of the Union Bank, and the sale of the sued between a Mr Milligan of this place and his bonds upon the people and their constitution. It was a question be said, whether the constitution should stand as its framers designed it, and as the people understood it, or whether the Union Bank Charter should be paramount, and make noll and void the sacred charter of their nights, and the fundamental law of the State. He held up the Union Bank Charter and the Constitution of the State, and asked his audience to choose between to the careful perusal of all, both whigs and dem. them. If the sale of the bonds is legal, and binding upon them, and they are to be taxed for their payment, then their constitution is a nullity, and their property may be taken from them without their consent, and go to pamper the luxury and swell the pride of the European bankers and aristocrats. These were not, it is true, Mr Tucker's words, but such, as we understood him, was the tenor of his remarks and the drift of his argument. His speech produced a decidedly favorable impression. "Old Tallabola" did himself and his cause full justice on the occasion, as the almost ananymous vote at the precinct, in his favor, next November, will show,

Win. L. Harris Esq. replied to Mr Tucker. But it was no go. The speech was a total failure, Mr Harris attempted to show that the people of the State were bound for the payment of the bonds upon two grounds, first because the Union Bank if even hat posit ion were false, yet as the money had been received and used with the tacit assent We have taken the liberty of changing the ap- of the people it ought to be paid back. We adintment made by Messra Gwin and Freeman for mit that it ought to be paid back, and so does Mr Tucker, but who ought to pay it / why the Bank and those who negotiated the sale of the bonds, to be sure. The people never sanctioned the Supplemental act under which the bonds were sold and neither they nor their representatives received the money or had any control over it when it was received. It is needless for us to say that Mr Harris failed to establish either of his posttions. With all his skill and ability-and Mr. Harris is both an able lawyer, and a good speaker (none better hereabouts, that we know of,) he could not advance what to us appeared any thing like a plausible argument in favor of the liability of the people to pay the bonds. It is all an uphill business with him. We know he is honest and bonds issued by the state to pay for her own stock, conscientious in his views, but he is running against the popular current-against the Constition and the rights of the people, and we tell him now and beg him to mark what we say, that his star"a burning doubloon of the celestial bank." efforts in favor of the bond-payers and his friend, Judge Shattuck, will all be vain -- a mere waste of his time, and a prostitution of his fine talents.

Mr. Tucker answered Mr Havis and aledgeignimered him completely. After a linef reminwith Mr Harns because he could not convince them that they were arong, but much betterpleathem in their conviction that they were right. It Summer, in order to congrutulate the hardy, intelful administration of the State Government, by

### COL. WOODWARD.

We publish the following letter from Colonel Woodward, which we find in the Misisssippian of the 20th instant, with great pleasure. It completely does away with the only objection which the Anti-Bond party ever urged against the Col. policy to give him a hearty support. That the came to our aid in the darkest hour of our trial, when together with the gallant little band of nullifiers, he sacrificed his prejudices on the alter of principle, and raked to the support of Van Buren, He has made an able and faithful Secretary, and A hunting match had been gotten up a few to thrust him aside now, would be as ungrateful that the mass of appropriations under that Ad-

JACKSON, 19th Aug. 1841.

Cor. Fart .- Last week I promised you that I would, for your next nember, furnish you with my views on the "Bond question" -- I am compelled, however, to disappoint you. Private engagements logether with public duties, have necessarily taken up so much of my time, that I could not with justice to myself, redeem my promise. I am opposed to the payment of any part of the debt. contracted by the sale of the bonds issued to the Mississippi Union Bank, by taxation. Indeed, never have been in favor of taxing the people for that purpose; and have so expressed mysrlf, on numerous occasions. And I have, since the late developement of facts, connected with the sale of the bonds, been induced, upon a fair and full view of the case, to abandon the position hastily took, last winter. I am fully persuaded that the State is under no obligation to execute the contract of sale. I shall, without an accident rendering it impracticable, in a few days, publish my views on the subject, at some length.

Respectfully, your friend and

# THOMAS B. WOODWARD.

(For the Democrat.)

In the Pontotoc Spirit of the Times of the 14: perent. I find a letter from Those H. Williams Esq in which he consents to become a candidate for i It is not our purpose now to give any thing like, seat in our State Legislature. He did not desire the cular, he alludes to his baying declined a nomination for a much higher station. Honor may not inve been sufficient to have pricked him up to the one, but interest may have spurred him on to the other. He appears to be apprehensive, that an at-Against any such attempt he enters his protest ; the following language, "the Legislature should not meriere, in any way, with the liability of the subscribers for Stock in the Union Bank-that being a egal question." If it be a question, altho' a legal ne, and a majority of the Legislature shall be of the heir duty to order the proper officer to institute proceedings at the proper time to determine that imbility. Mr Williams, so far from suggesting th proper course to be pursued or the proper time for the institution of proceedings to determine this ques ion of liability, gives us plainly to understand that no such proceedings should ever be had. He is for maintaining the honor of the State but not for levyng a tax at this time-wouldfput the Bank in liqu ation and let her pay as fast as she can-says the the honor of the State does not require a more bast action-that the State is to pay, if the bank makes lefault (here he settles the question in favor of he non liability of subscribers) and winds up by as. uring us that honor-what a stickler for honor ves, that honor only requires of the State upon be ng notified of the default of the Bank, to use reaonable exertion to meet the deficiency. Not a hint throughout, that Honor or any other consideration r obligation on the part of the subscribers for stock, will require of them to make up any deficien-Will it not be well for the citizens of Pentone o ascertain whether their reluctant candidate is not subscriber for stock, and, if so, to what extent

A majority of Mr Williams' bond-paying friends contend, that the hability of the State is also a judicial question, yet he, with the aid of konner-not of law or equity—intimates, if he does not distinctly contend, that the Legislature can determine her lability. He does not appear to understand the poation of the anti-bond-paying party. They come to the conclusion that the State is not liable, because the subscribers for stack, in their opinion, are not. They contend that the bonds were not issued under the original charter, but under something called a supplement, which conferred no authority on the Governor to assue them, that the Legislature and Governor attempted to borrow five millions on the credit of the State, not requiring any indemnity, and finally that the subscribers have not executed either their bonds or murigages to indemnify the State against the payment of the bonds already issued, all which the original charter, to which the people as-Charter, (Supplement and all) was constitutional, sented, required; and therefore the subscribers not being liable, the State is not. It would be interes ting to enter into a full analysis if Mr Williams argument, but time will not permit. I will however call the attention of the reader to one or two of his assertions or premises. He says that the bonds were executed to scenre the State Stock, by which he means, that the State became surety for the Bank. They should have been issued for that purpose, but,

we contend, they were not. Again he says, "The charterr of the Bank contains a provision that the bank shall pay both the principal and interest of the bonds as they severally become due; and the original charter being incor-porated into and made a part of the written contract in the sale of the bonds, the purchaser could only rely upon the state for ultimate security and not for a punctual payment." He must recoect that the miscalled supplement-that emphatieally repealing supplement-was also made part of contract; and I doubt very much whether Mo Buddle or his transferees or their counsel learned in the law, will agree with Mr. Williams in his construction of it. No doubt, they will be very much surprised to be told, by one of their friends too, a bond payer, an Honorable man-"they are all, all the sunscribers honorable men" that they are to look to a Bank for the punctual payment of VERBUM SAT.

A Spanish poet carries " the poetry of Heaven"

FEDERAL LOVE FOR THE POOR--Putting a tax of TWENTY PER CENT on Tea Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, and Salt!

Keep it before the People

That on the 31st day of July, 1811, a "White" House of Representatives, as one of its EDLIER measures, passed a bill, IMPOSING A TAX of twenty per cent on

TEA, COFFEE SUGAR, MOLASSES, and SALT: EXEMPTING FROM TAX PHYSIC, POISON, GEWGAWS. GOLD and SILVER EPAULETTES. STATUARY, ENGRAVINGS GEMS. PRECIOUS STONES, and RAILROAD CORPORATION IRON. (c) The note stood, vent 116, mays 101-ever Democrat, who was in his reat, voting against it.

MR. VAN BUREN DEFENDED .- In regard to the charge of extravagance against the Democratic administration, we have now a public avowalon the part of the "old man eloquent," as Mr Adams has been termed, that there was " no extravagance" under that administration. We quote the following on the subject from the Washington correspondent of the New York Era.

"Mr. Fillmore had obtained the floor, when a venerable man asked permission to correct a misapprehension into which Mr Wise had fallen .-'That gentleman,' said he, 'has quoted me as ha ving said that the extravagant expenditure under Mr Van Baren's administration was caused by the compromise act. I said no such thing .-What I said was that the beggary of the Treasu. ry was caused by the compromise act. I believe ministration was necessary, AND THAT THERE WAS NO EXTRAVAGANCE.'-This from an 'old man eloquent' operated like a shower bath among the faithful. It was the lie direct to all the false adsertions before the election of demagogue partizens and the official misstatements since of the heads of bureaus. If the ghost of Ogle had stalked through the Hall, it would not have created more surprise. Curses not loud but deep, appeared to fill the mouths of the majority. It was a vindication of Mr Van Buren's administration they did not expect, and one which they would have preferred from any other than John Quincy Adams.

(For the Democrat No. 1.) The Constitution and the People's rights must be preserved.

There is a lawyer's Letter occupying much pace in the Southern Argus of the 10th inst. to prove to the people of Mississippi that their Constitution is not their supreme State law; that it cannot prohibit the making of laws contrary to its provisions-that it is a pullity. That the credit of the State can be piedged without first publishing any part of the law embracing the pledge; that whether a law be made pursuant to its directions or not, still a would be binding upon the people of All that he thinks is required to give validity to a law is, its having the appearance of having been legally made. When a law appears upon its face to have been made in accordance with the Constaution, we cannot, he says, be permitted to enquire into its creation to see whether or not it was so nade. How ridiculously absurd! Suppose the Spea ker of the House of Representatives, the Presiden, of the senate and the governor were, on the next day for the adjournment of the Legislature to write out a bill pledging the faith of the State for fifty mill, ons of dollars and were to untedate and officially sign it and have it published as an act legally passed by said Legislature, would any person co tend that such a bill, with all its appearances until after B has executed such mortgage. It of a law, could not be examined in regard to its cisely so with the State; she agreed provided reation ? Most assuredly not. Yet such a law. his lawyer says, as it would appear upon its face to be Constitutional, would be a public act, in the nature of a law and as such should be construed. That " its constitutionality must be judged of as, and particularly 'G.' a writer in the Argus of ording to what it purports to be upon its face." The journals might or might not show that this forced law had been passed by two Legislatures -that matters not; he says if the h w bears upon to face the impress of constitutionality-if it is igned as having been approved by a second Lerislature, it must be considered constitutionalthe State (the people) cannot be permitted to establish a fact alimide to show the unconstitut of the bank proposed to be established on tionality of the act." He says "But it is conten- plan. Was such a bank established l-V ded that the act was not published in three! news' papers of the State for three months previous to the next general election, and therefore it is no place. law, and the bonds were issued under a void authority." He then says : -" How the fact really s, I have no means of ascertaining -- nor does it matter." And then, to prove that it really does not matter and that the Constitution may be vio- faith or the execution of the bends! None ated in making a law and yet the law be legal !- ever. The faith of the State is pledged about and to show that the people are as firmly bound under the loan law as they would be had all the act been published and they consented to its passage-to prove these positions, be occupies about two columns in the papers. What a people's man! and 8th sections do not precede the 5th sec what a stickler for the constitution ! In the first part of his Letter (I think it should

have been his concluding position) he proves that the question can be judicially investigated. He pretends to think that the anti-bondinen are not aware that the State can be sued, and that they are opposed to the question's being judicially investigated. Now, let me tell the gentleman that to a judicial investigation I, an anti-bon iman, de- himself completely and unconditionally of sire the hond holders driven. If we elect members to the Legislature who will not appropriate funds to the payment of the interest on the bonds, the bondholders will at once perceive that they must legally establish their claim before they can expect payment. But if we elect members who ed with an eye to the whole .-- "The first so wish to cut off from the people their right to a judicial investigation, these members will unhesitatingly appropriate money to pay the interest as soon as it can be raised. Though our present exorbitant taxes were designed to aid in preparing to pay the interest on these bonds, yet legal State debts and current expenditures will require it all and much more, therefore it is important that we should elect men who will not allow money so art. JONATHAN McCARTY, one of the to its highest possible sublimity, when he calls a fully extorted from us, to be appropriated for any purpose but the payment of legal claims.

To prove that the people have by a subsequent | power. act of the Legislature sunctioned the sale of the bonds, he has resorted to the state fallney that

the members of the Legalitate on the of the people, and their acts are chigabinding upon the people." I du boe he a ever he shall get his mind sufficiently ! o comprehend how the Constitution on those agents and make them both to be eral, he will frankly confess that, repend making of a law to borrow money to be of the State, and respecting a law to next prove a transaction purporting to hipl to 8 to pay borrowed money, they are not agence when acting under the expressed draces people. That they are not above the com-- not able by their own acts, which some selves violate the Constitution, to make constitutional restriction-and soar upon the of omnipotence. They are by the country declared to be incapable of legalishgan State loen by the action of the Legislant The people's consent must precede ber action upon it. This has by others berbeen so satisfactorily explained that I that attempt to illustrate it further.

For illustration, he has introduced accept son, or rather a desparity, viz: "If A more to sell a certain tract of land to B, which leave to C, and C stands by in silence and permat offer and sell the land to B as his, C a entran in equity from denying A's title." This this has he no analogy to the bond case. A is not at upon special and limited powers, but as C stands in a by his silence consents to A's acting 4 here becomes C's unlimited agent in selling the lea In the bond case the Legislature represent who proposed to sell the land; and Nicholas B. dle represents B to whom the land is offend a the People represent C the owner of the land Now, will the gentiem in say that the Perstood by and by their silence consented that Legislature, by commissioners, should se bonds ?--will be say that the people were asse bled around the parties in some great plane Philadelphia or elsewhere, wherever there's place? Certainly not. He knows the people not stand by and silently consent. They line ver till now had the question fully before inand have never yet been consulted and allowed

opportunity to assent or dissent-I understand how to contend that an encoun tional hat thry upon the people was crested at: final passage of the original bill. This regis the 6th 7th 8th nor any or all other sections in any qualifying or conditional bearing in helsection, which, upon its face, purposists place the State. Now it is beyond cavillating section pledges only under the condenses we which it is accompanied in other sections. To 6th section makes the bonds negotiable trough the President and Cashier of the bank, ref through no other hands could they have gine the public. They were required to endorse that before they could be sold and consequently refore the State could be made lamie for their demption. The Sth section requires the Stholders to have given morigages to secure to payment of said bonds. Can there be my ress ble reasons given to show that these mortgage were not required to be given precident to be issuance of the bonds! Certainly every more diced person must see that it the Stockhole were allowed to sell the bonds and receive proceeds before executing their mottgages, the might afterwards have refused to execute then should be made by the stackholders that bonds were to issue. If a agrees to stand see rity for B on condition that B will indentify against loss, by giving him a mertgage on most assuredly A will not sign as such ston original bill was legally passed, to be security the stockholders on condition that they was first by morgages secure her against a loss, a comply with all other precedent conditions said bill. It is useless to say we some have so 10th mst, that the State is principal in the bonds. The law under which they were bemust govern that matter, and that law makes only security. If my position is carrel, State was pledged only on condition that a should be established on the exact plan of original bill--that the Stockholders of bank thus created first secured the payment of bonds by mortgages on lands, and that the bo should be endorsed by the President and Cas such mortgages thus executed? Did a Presi and Cashier of a bank thus established end these bonds? No, none of these things

But perhaps I have been too liberal and a ed this Mississippi Union Bank Attorney a n ing which he did not intend to convey. He s " Now do the 7th and 8th sections contain conditions precedent to the pledging of the St and unconditionally-for the 5th section e dies this clear language : The faith of the be, and is hereby pledged." Perhaps he a that an unconditional liability was ciented a moment the bill finally passed, because th Who before believed that because the 5th se precedes the 7th and 8th, the 7th and 8th not intended to qualify, elimit and govern th section? Now, let's see how the would generally. - In writing a morigage, the first tion is made to describe the parties and proand by it the mortgager sells, and transfers futsly and unconditionally all the described purty. Here, then, is a section preceding t section and by this first section the vender d claim to said property; is it not then for gone? No; there is the 2nd section qualifies, limits, explains and governs the firs ion. So it is with the bank charter, section who h bears upon another must be alits intended weight, and the law must be co shall be last, and the last shall be first. Other arguments which this bank Air

has used will be noticed and their fallscies TIGERTEE sed hereafter.

August 17th, 1841.

"STILL THEY COME."- The Indiana I crat says that the Hon. JOHN McLE prominent Whig 'in that state, JAMES R DEN, Esq , a late member of Congress son Whig Electors have abandoned the party; as they conceive the administrati have abandoned the ground on which it can

RRODE ISLAND .-- with a territory of 47 oug, and 37 broad, has 52 banks .- Phil U.